## THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

## FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, FOR GOVERNOR, LUTHER BRADISH, FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, GABRIEL FURMAN,

OF KINGS.

Election, November 8-(one day only.)

By The office of the TRIBUNE will be removed next week to the new building No. 160 NASSAU-STREET in front of the Park, and nearly opposite the City Hall. The arrangements for printing and publishing the Daily and Weekly Tribane will be greatly extended, and such improvements made in the paper as it is hoped will insure a continuance of the liberal patronage with which it has hitherto been favored.

Whig Senatorial Conventions. Whig Senatorial Conventions.

First District—At the Broadway House, N. York, Oct. 11.

Third District—At the Massion House, Altany, Sept. 22d.

Fourth District—At Sandy Hill, Washington Co., Sept 22d.

Fifth District—At Utica, Oneida County, Oct. 4th.

Sixth District—At Corning, Steuben Co. Oct. 6th.

Seconth District—At Auburn, Cayaga Co., Sept. 23.

Eighth District—At Batavia, Genesee County, Sept. 23d.

For John Tyler's Treachery, and Reception of J. Q. Adams, see First Page. For an Ode, by Pierpont, and City Intelligence, see Last Page.

## John Tyler.

The extract from the Address of the Delegates from Maryland in the Harrisburg Convention to their Constituents, which we publish on our First Page, contains a clear and forcible statement of facts, which expose in the glaring colors of its native deformity the Treachery of John Tyler. Out of his own mouth is he convicted, and every reader beyond the circle of his office-holders or seekers, must be forced to admit, that if his conscience, to which he so often appeals, were indicted for its part in his destructive vetoes, it might safely plead au alibi, like old Weller, in Pickwick. The address shows how in 1839, in the Virginia Convention, both in a report and a speech he advocated distribution, and in the U.S. Senate condemned the abuse of the Veto power. At the Convention he enthusiastically applauded the speech of Gov. Barbour, which embodied the principles now maintained by the Whigs. While seeking the nomination which he unfortunately obtained, he assured Gen. Owen, the Chairman of the Nominating Committee that "he believed the establishment of a National Bank to be alike indispensable as a fiscal agent of the government, and to the restoration of the currency and exchanges of the country; and he thought that all constitutional objections ought to yield to the various Executive, Legislative and Judicial decisions of the question.' How faithful he has been to this pledge, let his vetoes testify! We regret that we have not room for the entire address, which more fully explains the views and expectations of the delegates, and concludes with a noble and well-merited eulogy of

New-Hampshire and Rhode Island.

It cannot be too widely known that the Constizution of Loco-Foco New-Hampshire, which sets herself up as the shield of Dorr and the champion of Dorrism, requires a Property Qualification of every civil officer. The Governor must possess Real Estate worth \$2,500. Dorr, therefore, is not qualified to be Governor of New-Hampshire, and could not serve, even if he had all the People's votes!

But, worse even than this: New-Hampshire imposes a religious test. No CATHOLIC can hold office in that State! And yet her demagogues are prating of the inalienable right of all men to an equal share of Political power, and building on this the monstrous assumption that a State Government may be peacefully, legally subverted by the sole action of those in whom it vests no pow-

We entreat the People of our wayward native State to haul the timber out of their own eves before they begin to hunt for straws in their neighbor's. And, while they are about it, we hope they will just have the good sense and consistency to declare that the only qualification required for holding a public office shall be integrity of character and a majority of the legal votes. All our American Constitutions, from the Federal down, are grossly, glaringly wrong on this point. Let New-Hampshire lead the way in a real Reform.

VERMONT .- We have now the returns from all the towns in the State. The result is that Paine. (W.) has 26,587 votes; Smilie, (L. F.) 23,164, and the scattering are 1976; making Paine's plurality over Smilie 3,423 and his majorities over all, 1,447. The Legislature is divided as follows:

Sen	Senate.		Representatives.	
Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco. No choi	
Addison2	0	17	4	
Bennington0	2	9	8	
Calendonia0	2	8	8	
Chittenden1	1	9	6	
Essex0	1	3	8	
Franklin1	2*	6	8	
Grand Isle1	0	3	2	
Lamoille0	1	2	8	
Orange 0	3	6	10	
Orleans1	0	9	10	
Rutland3	0	20	6	
Washingtont 0	2	5	11	
Windham 3	0	14	7	
Windsor4	0	18	5	
Total16	14	129	101	

\* This is according to the St. Albans Messenger, but the Montpelier Watchman says, " Though we are sure of only one Whig, yet the official canvass may give us the whole three."

† In addition to the Representatives set down ington County.

DELAWARE .- At an Agricultural Exhibition held last week at Wilmington, in this State, Hon. James M. Garnett delivered an address, and offered the following sentiment :-

"Delaware—The multum in parve State. Although poor in extent of territory, she is truly rich in the intelligence, the enterprise, the agricultural resources, and patriotism of her chizens."

The Whig Young Men of the County of Albany held a Mass Convention on Saturday last, Delegates were appointed to the State Convention. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Hos. Willis Hall, and passed a series of spirited reso-

EZRA SMITH, who was so severely injured on the Mohawk Railroad on Sunday, is in a fair way to recover. He has submitted to the amputation of the right leg, the only member injured.

JAMAICA. - Several shocks of earthquake were felt on the island on the 25th ult, continuing an hour. At Kingston the oscillations were quite sharp. The heat had been very oppressive for several days previous.

The number of deaths in the city last week

Rhode Island and Mr. Van Buren.

The Albany Argus, after commencing upon us in regard to the Rhode Island question, now skulks from its discussion! It silently confesses that it dare not answer the questions which it provoked, nor maintain the positions which it assumed. It dare not apply to New-York the principles which it asserted as indisputably sound in regard to Rhode Island! We have asked it three plain, simple and directly pertinent questions, which may be answered in as many paragraphs, in illustration of the grounds of difference which it has chosen to make between us, and, after waiting three days, we are compelled to abandon the expectation of an answer! Such is the tortuous and unmanly comse of the central organ of a 'great party!

And now, since the Argus shirks the general usstion, we will say a word respecting its article last Saturday on "Mr. Van Buren and the Right of Suffrage," in which it says that we " profess to see an inconsistency" between his course in the State Convention of 1821 which formed our own Constitution and his late letter to the Seekonk Clam-Bake. 'Inconsistency!' No, there is direct and glaring contrariety, but we did not charge inconsistency on this point. We do not consider it extraordinary or culpable in Mr. Van Buren to hold different views now from those he avowed twenty years ago. We did not, as the Argus asserts, attempt to conceal the change in Mr. Van Buren's views-on the contrary, we exhibited and sommented on it; remarking that he who had so radically changed his own opinion f was not the man to accuse others, who merely ask that the extension shall be made legally, and offer to make it, of hostility to Free Suffrage. We obected mainly to his gross misrepresentation of the osition of the Anti-Derrites, and his falsely accusing thers. by the clearest implication, of hosility to a new Constitution and a Liberal Suffrage in Rhode Island. This he did falsely, disingenuously, and in disregard of the most notorious facts. It was this gross misrepresentation alone that inluced us to allude to Mr. Van Buren or his opin

But the Argus attempts to mystify Mr. Van Bu en's opinions in 1321, in opposition to the public record. It quotes from a letter of his in 1833 stating that his hostility to Universal Suffrage in 1321 was based on a fear of the dangerous influence of Wealth over the Poor voters. Uncompli nentary as this opinion was to the Poor, the Journal of the Debates in the Convention abundantly hows that it was not the principal ground of Mr. Van Buren's opposition to Universal Suffrage .-Let any one turn to those Debates, or to his long est Speech therein, which we quoted last week and he will see its futility. Mr. Van Buren thought Universal Suffrage would "render their elections a curse rather than a blessing," would surrender he additional representation "to the very worst opulation of the old countries and cities." would drive from the Polls all sober-minded people, Sc. &c. If Mr. Van Buren has recanted these opinions, very well; we will not question his right to do so, but the Argus must not misrepresent his recorded reasons, or we shall be strongly impelled to doubt the honesty and sincerity of both.

## Disgrace of the Navy.

There are a number of young profligates wear ng the uniform of the Navy of the United States. and actually holding commissions in the Service who are in the habit of swindling-that is the cor rect term-tailors and landlords out of clothes and keeping, while they spend their ample pay in haunts of dissipation and vice. These reprobates lisgrace the uniform they wear, the flag they sai under, and ought to be exposed and expelled. Of course, nine-tenths of our Naval Officers are gentlemes, and it is flagrantly unjust and cruel that these should suffer in character for acts over which they have no control, and of which they have probably no knowledge.

But it is most injurious in another respect: The Service is a very precarious one; an officer may be ordered to a distant post of duty at short notice: the money for his expenses may not be furnished: even his pay may be in arrears; he may have a wife and children or mother and sisters dependent upon him-probably all together; and his clothing may be ruined or lost by casualties of the sea, and require renewing, when he has no funds immediately in hand. Is there not every reason then, that the promise to pay of an officer holding the commission of the United States should command universal confidence-that it should be re lied on by others and held sacred by himself?

We regret to say that in many instances it is not. There are thousands of dollars now due to merchant tailors of this City from Naval officers who have solemnly promised to pay them months and years ago, and who have since received and spent tens of thousands of dollars in utter violation of those promises. In one instance which has come to our knowledge, an officer who last fall promised on his word of honor to pay a bil of \$60 as soon as he could reach Norfolk, and thereupon obtained a loan of \$10 in cash from his tailor to enable him to get there, now walks the streets of our City, after a period of eleven months, without having paid the first dollar! Ought not such a man to be drummed out of the Service? And he is only one of a large number, though we hope there are few cases so bad as his.

It is discreditable to the Navy that comparisons with the Army unfavorable to it should be drawn, but they are. A merchant tailor recently remarked that he had trusted \$2,500 in one year to Military officers of whom he only knew that they held commissions in the Army, and every dollar was paid in due time; while of similar credits to in the table, one Abolitionist was elected in Wash- the Navy, a good many had proved good for

nothing. This should be stopped at once, and thoroughly. Let the merchant tailors and other sufferers hold a meeting and prepare a list of their victimizers. giving names and sums, and publish it to the world. Such lists would at once be posted up in the officers' mess-room of every U. S. vessel, and the swindlers would soon be sick of showing their faces there. They would 'obey or resign,' and thus relieve the service in some way of the disgrace with which they now cover it.

SING SING PRISON STATISTICS .- Number of males in confinement, 722 : females 71-total, 793. Discharged on the 7th instant, 7; to be discharged during the present month, 30-total, 37.

Opposition .- Some steamboats have commence the country .- [Montreal Herald. ed running on Lake Erie, in opposition to the combination line which has, for some years past, united all interests in one.

RF Fensioners and Annuitants are said to live for ever, and as some corroboration of this we find in the Argus a notice of an old pensioner, Mrs. Warren of Oswege county, now in the one hundred and fifth year of her age. There were also was 179,-36 men, 21 women, 64 boys, and 58 on the Albany pension list, two persons of the ad- June, and arrived at Rio Janeiro 26th July-a revanced age of 104 years.

A Sign in Pennsylvania.

Hon. ALMON H. READ, the Loco-Foco Member of Congress from the Susquehanna District, Pa. has a Manifesto to his constituents in the last Montrose Volume ve in which he abuses the Tariff bill on the demagastuc pretext that it admits at low duties Diamoffds, Jewelry, &c. and other articles not produced in this Country, or else, from their small bulk and low duty extremely liable to be smuggled, while it taxes necessaries, (Iron, Salt, &c.) much higher. But he avows himself a staunch friends of Incidental Protection, nevertheless, and deals the following left-hander, which we commend to the notice of our Loco-Focos:

"JAMES BUCHANAN, whom the Democratic par ty are about to elevate to the Presidential chair. new holds to the doctrine of incidental protection. by discrimination, for the purpose of giving protection to the great interests of the country; as well to the agricultural and commercial as to manufacturing industry. He utterly repudiates the Southern dogme of a horizontal tariff, leaving our infant manufactures to an ineffectual struggle with the pauper labor of Europe, and certain death under the compromise act of 1833. And if he did not recognize the doctrine of Protection his prosects for the Presidency would be utterly blasted Why need I care if some obscure press questions my Democracy, when I can quote a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, a Jackson, and a Buchanan in support of the principles put forth in my speech? Mr. Buchanan is the prominent candidate of the Democratic party for the most exalted station in the world, and I beg leave to refer you to two of his late speeches, one delivered last win ter, and the other in August, 1842. Two of the great men just mentioned (Jefferson and Jackson) ven go in for protection as a primary object; but which is now de hors the argument. With respect to Mr. Van Buren, I cannot speak with any certainty. He was said to be a "Northern man with Southern principles," which if it be affirmed of kim in respect to this principle of self-protection, is equivalent to saying that he oas an American with British feelings. I do not affirm this of him, for I do not know; but a bare suspicion of the fact had no small share in his final overthrow in 1840. Have I not established the fact that the doctrine of Protection is a Democratic doctrine?

RHODE ISLAND .- The Convention for forming new State Constitution has made considerable progress. The first section of the report of the Committee on the bill of rights is as follows:

" In the words of the father of his country, we leclare, that ' the basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government; but that the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

The Committee on Suffrage have made a report, of which the following is the substance:

"The first section gives the right of voting to very male citizen of the United States, who may be seized of real estate to the value of \$134, and who may have resided in the State one year, and it does not matter whether the property lies in the town where the person lives or not. The second section gives the right of voting to every white native citizen, who may have resided in the State two years, 'and in the town or city wherein he may offer to vote, for one year next preceding the time of voting, and who shall have procured his name to be registered in the books of the town or city in which he may claim a right to vote, on er before the first Monday of October previous to the time of voting, and who shall also show, by such certificate or proof as may be required by law, that he has for and during the year next preceding the time he shall offer to vote, paid a tax assessed on real or personal property, in any town in this State, of the amount of one dollar, or that he has for and during the year next preceding the time he shall offer to vote, paid into the Trensury of the town in which he resides the sum of one dollar, or the support of public schools therein, or suc sum as, together with any taxes he may have paid, shall amount to one dollar, or that he has for and during the year next preceding the time he shall offer to vote, been enrolled in a military company and been equipped and done military duty therein according to law, or that he has for and during the year next preceding the time he shall offer to vote. been a member of a chartered engine or other legally authorized company for preserving buildings and other property from destruction by fire, and done duty therein. The third section shuts out United States soldiers in our forts, marines, paupers, lunatics and felons; the fourth excludes per sons living upon United States lands, and Narragansett Indians; the fifth ordains that no person shall be eligible to an office in the State who does not possess the qualification of an elector."

MARRYATT'S NEW NOVEL .- 'Percival Keene, the nautical novel of Capt. Marryatt, has been published in an Extra New-World within 30 hours after the English copy was received by the Great Western! This is an unprecedented instance of typographical dispatch. The story seems to possess all the thrilling interest and broad humor which characterize all the writings of the author of 'Peter Simple,' &c.

The same work, in the form of a double Brother Jonathan has also just been received by us. We suppose both editions to be identical in substance. but, though the World has won the race in time. the Jonathan presents the most convenient shape. its page being only half the size of that of its rival.

The Guillotine is still in motion. H. H. Babcock has been appointed Postmaster at Unadilla Forks in the place of Lodowick Brown, re moved. Dr. Rose, of West Winfield, and Dr. Manly, of East Richfield, efficient and respectable men, have also been brought to the block.

Two thousand five hundred persons have applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act in Maine, and but two hundred in New-Hampshire. There is much sickness in the neighborhood

Mesmerism continues to be all the rage in

of Paris, Missouri.

Tobacco .- We regret to hear of the extending cultivation of this abominable weed in Illinois and some other regions westward, where we hoped the land would be devoted to better purposes.

If tobacco affected merely the users, its use might be less objectionable-but unfortunately the filth and smell of smoking and chewing nauseate many, much more than the pleasure can gratify the individual enjoying those 'luxuries.' [Rochester Ev. Post.

FORGERIES .- A gentleman residing at no great listance from Montreal, and carrying on business to a considerable extent, had for some time past been in the babit of endorsing his father's name on notes put in circulation in various ways, amounting, as is said, to about £18,000. A month or two after the father's death the fraud was discovered, and the infatuated and guilty man has fled

MICHIGAN .- The Niles Republican says there has never been known, since the settlement of Western Michigan, such a season of general health as the present.

TT The corvette St. Louis, which arrived at Norfolk on the 16th instant, had been absent from the United States 3 years and 79 days, during which time she sailed upward of 75,000 geographical miles. She left Vulparaiso on the 27th of 1 markably short passage.

Things in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1842. Mesers. Editors: One of the citizens of this State, Mr. Nicoly, a German of Dauphin, has manifested his gratitude for an abundant harvest by presenting two hundred bushels if wheat as a thank offering to the poor. If this generous example was universally followed, the poor would be remembered to some purpose. In view of the suffering which is anticipated the coming winter, much anxiety is telt, and various modes of relief have been suggested. One by the Editor of the Christian world has been favorably received. He proposes that a general collection be made of furniture, clothing, &c., and such other articles as householders, storekeepers and others could contribute, whether for ornament r use, as they do not need, and this common stock to be sold at a fair or auction, to raise funds for the relief of the destitute. Some benevolent enterprise will no doubt be engaged in, and so numerous are the heart touching instauces of painful reverses and unobtrusive suffering, that it cannot e a moment too soon.

The recent pardon of a convict by the Governor of this State has excited a good deal of censure. His course in this respect has too frequently outraged the feelings of those who think a severe and certain administration of the laws essential to the suppression of crime.

One of the most glorious results of the great Temperance reformation, which is destined to spread so many blessings over the land, has already been manifested in our prisons.
The Warden of the Eastern Peaftentiary has authorized a public statement, to the effect, that an Irishman is now rarely committed to his custody, though they formerly continued a partial of the continued as a continued to the custody.

rarely committed to his custody, though they formerly coastitued so large a portion of the criminals in his care. He attributes this entirely to the Temperance reformation.

The great performance of one of the Locomotives, made by W. Norris of this City, was shown in the hauling of 55 cars loaded with coal, weighing 683,200 lbs. from the inclined plane to Broad street, a distance of near three miles.—No engine of this class ever accomplished so much before. It weighs, with the water, fuel, &c. nine tons, and is a master piece of workmanship. master piece of workmanship Our city continues remarkably healthy, there having been

only 86 deaths last week.

Among the items of expense attending the last riots in this city, now ascertained to be \$3.373—was the sum of \$2,000 for paying the military on duty of whom there were sixteen Companies, numbering 506 men.

The incorruptibles had a glorious "turn out" last even-

ing, nominating a new ticket for the Legislature, and promising to go on swimmingly, to the great annoyance and certain discomfiture of John Tyler's Custom-House squad, in particular, and the Loco-Posos generally.

The affray in our Post Office, which resulted in the discinarge of a carrier and the binding over of the Postma-ter for an alleaged libel, has occasioned some livle excitement here, but I do not think it will amount to any thing; al-though it will doubtlest result in a renewed attempt to have Mr. Montgomery removed from the office of Pestmaster. Petitions have already been forwarded to Washington

or that purpose.

There are repeated Whig gatherings throughout the city -numerous, vigitant and enthusiastic. The meeting is South Ward, and that held last night in Middle Ward, were solin ward, and that he had a gain in specific specific and that the right spirit, and promises such results as will strike consternation into the ranks of all traitors and renegades, and fill the country with new hopes. The tide is onward and pow-erful and will prove overwhelming.

The firm stand taken by the Tribane in relation to the

murder of McCoy is highly gratifying to its friends here. Why is not the unfeeling slanderer of the distressed mother proceeded against? The charge against her wasbrutal and its author should not go unpunished.

Another cloth case is before the U.S. District Court of

Another countries before the construction of this city. The number of pieces seized in this instance is 114, for alledged fraud in being undervalued in the involces with a view of defrauding Government.

A meeting of the Commissioners and heads of our Fire Department is to be held for the purpose of adopting some measures to suppress the fights among the firemen, which are nightly becoming more intolerable.

EMIGRATION TO PENNSYLVANIA .- Whilst the ide of emigration is still moving towards the West, and even beyond the Rocky Mountains three-fold advantages are overlooked in Pennsyl vania. No State in the Union possesses such fa cilities for all classes of society, not only to acquire a comfortable livelihood, but to ama-s a fortune. The reason is very obvious. The soil is good, and when well cultivated, yields more abundantly, all in all, the various kinds of agricultural products, than any other State in the Union. Her manufacturing interests are so diversi0ed, that a ready market must always be found for her products .-Water power is to be found in more abundance in Northwestern Pennsylvania than in any other section of the Union. The streams are never failing, and so rapid, that machinery may be constructed n every two or three miles, and often within less distance, without any detriment to each other .-Iron ore is to be found in almost every county in great abundance, and situated in the immediate neighborhood of the streams. Bituminous stone coal is also embedded in every hill, and forms inex naustible mines. Not unfrequently are the iron ore and stone coal mined from the same driftthus affording the raw material and the fuel to smelt the iron, at the same spot, and at the very mouth of the fornace. The manufacturing of n one article affords so great a market for the farmer's produce as that of iron; so great a number of hands and so many horses are employed at each of these establishments as to consume a vast amount of the grain, bacon, beef, &c. of the surrounding country. And for the successful production of iron, no State in the Union can ever compete with Pennsylvania. Some counties already have from twenty to thirty of these establishments within their bounds, and give employment to two thousand men. I only speak of this as one of the many advantages possessed by Northwestern Pennsylvania over other States in offering a market to the farmer for the fruit of his labor. Public improvements are extended almost to the farmer's door, whereby if he have an overplus of produce. beyond the consumption of his own seighborhood. he can avail himself of the Philadelphia or New-York market, deducting carriage, which upon our canals is remarkably low, thus affording the producer as well the advantage of an extensive and almest unexampled home market, as the benefits of the markets of our eastern cities. [Philad. Pennsylvanian.

We learn, that at a session of the Court of Common Pleas of Bristol County, Mass., at Taunton, a complaint was made before the Grand Jury, for the killing of McKilby, at Pawtucket, and witnesses were examined to support the charge. After a full consideration of all the facts and circumstances, the Grand Jury ignored the bill. McKilby, it will be remembered, was one of the nob which retreated to the Massachusetts side of Pawtucket, and commenced a furious attack with stones and other missiles upon the troops stationed on the Rhode Island side, who, after enduring the assault until three of their number were wounded fired over the heads of the mob, and finding that this had no effect, fired lower, and killed one of them, McKilby. We are told that he had a stone in his hand when he fell. The Boston Post and its satellites have wasted a good deal of indignation upon Governor Davis for not making a requisition for the men who fired; and yet when the subject is brought before the Grand Jury, in one of the strongest radical Counties in the State, the facts are not found strong enough even to autho-

OLIVER TEALL, a gallant Soldier of the Revolution, died of apoplexy on Sunday. This departed Father of our Country was 84 years old. He was among the few Veterans who celebrated the last Fourth of July in Albany. [Albany Eve. Jour.

[Prov. Journal.

An American Seaman.

rize a bill of indictment.

A seaman named John Wolfender, who had been in the ervice of his country since the year 1799, has just been disbarged under such singular circumstances that we think them worthy of record. The term of service of the brave old tar had long since expired, but he positively refused to retire from the ranks of his country's defenders until after the question of peace or war had been finally disposed of, observing to Capt. Gregory, " Why, ye see, sir, there's no knowing what may happen, and if a war should come why I should not like to be found skulking." All danger of war being now happily obviated by the ratification of the Ashburton Freaty by the Senate of the United States, Jack consented that Capt. Gregory should apply to the Department for his discharge, which was granted. On Sunday last after divine service, the following letter was read to all handson Fourd the North Carolina by Capt. Gregory:

NAVY DEPARTMENT. "Sir-In discharging you from the Navy of the United States with a view to your admission into the Navy Asylom at Philadelphia, I cannot allow the opportunity to pass the Department as a most exemplary man, always promp in obeying the orders of your officers, faithful in the perform nce of your duties, and scrapulously exact in keeping your

Such conduct, while it is honorable to you, should be held up to the example of your fellow seamen. I therefore direct that this letter be read in the presence of the officers and crew of the U. S. ship North Carolina, and that you be honorable discharged from the service. And I wish you all the comfort in your old age which your good conduct so justly entitles you to.

I am, respectfully.

Your ob't servit.

Mr. John Wolfender, Scaman, U. S. Ship North Carolina, New-York."

Trial of Captain Williamson. Reported for The Tribune.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. On board the U. S. Ship North Carolina, lying in the New York Harbor.

The Court having been organized and the minutes of the last day's proceedings read, Mr. Hamilton, counsel for the accused, read a letter from the Navy Department in relation to the absence of Com. Wilkinson, stating that he could not coasent to go to trial now noless the Court would grant an adjournment before the close of the case, if Com. W. should not have arrived before the trial arrived at that point. With respect to the second set of charges which were preferred against his client, he did not propose to plead now, out to reserve any objection which he might have until at er the first set had been disposed of. After some time wasted in the discursion of the disinclination

of the accused to be heard without the presence of Com-Wilkinson, the case was permitted to proceed, the Judge Advocate stating that unless the absent witness should arrive, he would not take any sestimony on that specification. The charges, four in number, were next read. Charge First. Hazarding a public ship under his command by im proper navigation, and by carelessness and inattention. his, that being in command of the ship Warren, near the Island of San Rosa, on the night of the 20th February, 1842 by running her too close to the shore. And again in bazarding the said ship off the coast of Texas by running her on the shoals, and then in giving orders to take a particular course, which, if followed, would have run the ship ashore. This offence is said to have been committed on the 24th of April, 1842. Charge 2nd. Drunkenness while on duty on board his shipi n Pensacola Bay, on the 12th of March, while getting his ship underweigh; again on the Sd of April, and again on the 1st of May, in such a degree as to be obliged to hold on to the mizen rigging to sustain himself erect.

3d. Scandalous conduct in striking one Joseph Millett, boatswain's mate.

4th. Hegally punishing an apprentice named Charles Bel ows, with more than one dozen lashes. Lieutenant N. G. Bay examined. - Witness was attached to the Warren; knew that the ship was laid to there to the shere, and the First Lieutenant, Mr. Noble, sent for witness

who was unwell at the time, saying it was no time to stay below, as the skip was going on shore. The anchor was let go and there were a kedge and hawser lost. The ship was got clear of the shore. Witness does not know if the course of the ship was directed by the accused or not. The ship was not more than two or three lengths from the shore when the anchor was let go. It was at night, in the middle watch, between 12 and 4 A. M. On or about the time states on the 2d of September, witness turned out in the mid watch, hearing a great noise on the deck. ward-room sky-light and saw that the aft sails were full. shortly after, Lieut. Noble came from the deck or state shortly after, Lieut. Noble came from the deck or state room and called for witness to come on deck, as the ship was going on shore. When he got on deck weigh was got on the ship, but before the ship was put about she struck, but when put about she got a rack stern boit on board, but when her head yards were square she commenced striking and struck so heavily as to knock the men on deck off their feet. The order was given to the carpenter to bring his axes up and cut away the masts. Witness was on the forecastle, and being apprehensive it would go, told the crew to stand clear, and got in the fore chains himself. There was a heavy ground swell and the breeze was pretty stiff. It is the impression of witness that the only way the ship got was a heavy ground swell and the offere was press so, it is the impression of witness that the only way the ship got off was by the aid of the still breeze which blew along the shore. This was eff the bar just below Galvestoa. [A chart was here produced, on which the witness pointed out the locality of the mishap.] Mr. Guthrie was officer of the deck on that occasion, according to the belief of the witness. This happened during the said watch and part of the morning watch. The accused was on deck with the First Lieuring watch. The accused was on deck with the First Lieu-

the nant when the witness got there.

To the best of witness belief the accused was drunk on the several occasions laid in the charges. Thinks he was so on one occasion when he offered Dr. McCloud a file of some occasion when he offered Dr. McCloud a file of the open several was been several to be profiler, who was the several occasions laid in the charges. It mins he was so on one occasion when he offered Dr. McCloud a file of Marines to go into Mexico to release his brother, who was taken prisoner while is command of the Santa Fe Expedition. Should say he was drink from his looks and from his making an offer of that kind. Did not see the accused walk, tor he never walked the quarterdeck. O, one occasion the accused came on deck and ordered witness to get a cast into the deep sea lead. The ship being on the starboard task, by his orders she was got about, when witness went and requested that he might box her off into the head yard. To that he made no reply, although two applications were made. The accused was then holding on to the meen rigging. The head line was foul. Went down and gave the order to had up the main sail, and square the after yards. Lieut. Noble cause on deck, when witness asked "which he should do." Lieut. N. made no answer, but shook his head. The Captain left the deck, and witness brought the ship up on the starboard tack. The Quarter Master kept singing out that the ship was coning up in the wind. The Captain left the being hard sarboard and the witness caunter. on the starooard tack. The Quarter master keptinging out that the skip was coming up in the wind. The Captair ordered the helm hard starboard, and the witness caunter manded that order, and put it hard a port. The accused was drunk at this time. This happened about 10 P. M.—Witness was the allege of the dark

Vitness was the officer of the deck. Witness was the officer of the deck.

Witness remembers the accused striking Millett, a boat swain's mate. The Captain called Millett over to the starboard side of the quarter-deck, and struck him in the tace. At the time speken of the accused was under the influence of liquer. At the time of the punishment of Bellows, witness was officer of the deck. All the apprentices were accused. The first box called was of the name of Bellows. of liquor. At the time of the punsament of the mess was officer of the deck. All the apprentices were mustered. The first boy called was of the name of Bellows; he was ordered to give one lash. The Captain then ordered the boatswain to whip Bellows for not punishing the other boy hard enough. Thinks Bellows had 24 or 25 lashes from the boatswain's mate. Witness knows the accosed was

drunk at the time. The lash, we to the boy on the gun had one lash from Bellows, and then the latter had haif a dozen or so from the boatswain's mate with the cat.

Cross examined.—The first cutter was sent to recover the kedge and hawser, but without getting it. Thought the Cross cramined.—The first cutter was the dig and hawser, but without getting it. Thought the accused was drunk from the inflamed appearance of his face and eyes, but did not see him drink anything that day. He was always in his cabin alone. Believed the accused was always he held out to the mizzen-rigging, and bedrunk because he held on to the mizzen-rigging, and bedrunk because he held of to the intzenrigging, and occause he staggered. His feet may have been swohen about that time, but do not know the cause. It was not his custom to hold on to the mizzen-rigging. The bey Bellows was flogged with the boys' car, but witness never counted the number of its tail. The charges were brought against the number of its fail. The charges were brought against the Captain before he brought any against the witness. On the occasion of danger to the ship, to which witness testified the orders for her extrication came from the First Lieu-Noble, examined.—Witness was First Lieutenant of the

Noble, examined.—Witness was First Lieutenant of the Warren, and thinks the situation of the ship when off San Rosa, was owing to the wind falling off and the sea setting in towards the shore. The orders which the accused gave the night previous were not communicated to witness. Wheness was called at 4. M. by an officer who said he could hear the breakers. Witness went on deck, and after seeing the situation of the ship he made all sail. The accused came on deck in a shirt, and finding that the ship could not be got off by her sails, and hearing the surf distinctly, winess asked the captain if he should take charge of the deck, he replied yes, and witness wished to let go the anchors, but he replied yes, and witness wished to let go the anchors, but the Captoin was opposed, and left the deck. Witness sentto him to say that the ship was drifting, and the anchor would have to be let go. Sent the same message twice, and then directed the master to go into the cabin and say that the ship was going head on the shore, and that he The master did not reach the cabin before the a out. The master did not reach the cabin before the accused stepped beyond the cabin door, and witness said
"the anchor must be let go, sir." He replied very
weil, and at that moment the starboard anchor was let
go in six fathom water. We then got out the
kedge, and afterwards the stream anchor was carried
out. The accused did not take command of the ship on
that occasion and only consented to the suggestion of the
witness. With respect to the difficulty off Galveston, witconsented to the configuration had given ness was not then aware of the orders the captain had given during the aigut. About 3 A. M. witness was aroused by an unusual cry, and went on deck immediately, when he saw a house on the starboard bow at the beam. Went to the binnacie to see how the ship h aded, and asked the offi the Dinnasie to see how the ship is aded, and asked the offi-cer of the deck what was the sounding. Directed all hands to be hurried up and the capitain to be called. When he got a man to beave the lead he found 4½ fathoms water and the ship heading S. W. by W. without any way upon her and drifting ashore. Witness called the capitain who was dressing; next called Mr. Bay and Mr. Coggill to hurry on deck as the ship was roung ashore. Said to the capitain the will go ashore." He said, "then tack her." will go ashore." He said, "then tack her." Witness their set the courses and spanker and when she had good way put her about. In doing this she struck on her heel and went round. The after yards were then swung and she struck again very heavily fore and aff. Suppose she struck several times, and while in that situation thought it would be necessary to cut away her masts, and directed the carpenter to have his axes ready for that purpose. The head yards were swung, the sails filled and she got off. The account of this covering did not take charge of the deck, nor yards were swong, the sails filled and she got off. The accused on this occasion, did not take charge of the deck, nor did the orders emanate from him. He made one remark as we were going in stays, "not to haul too soon." Witness has no recollection of the instances of drunkenness as charged. It was a habit of his to hold on to the rigging whenever he was on deck. Witness did not see the Boat-swain's mate struck as alleged; saw the boy punished but don't know bow many lashes, but think it must have exceed-Cross-examined.- The boy was placed by the boatswain's

mate, who took him by the arm and whipped him over his slottes. Witness was made First Lieutenant about the 20th Dec. 1841. Should say that the ship was not hazarded by want of care on the part of Capt. Williamson on the night of the 28th Feb but must say that the anchor ought to have been let go about an hour before it was done. If the writ-ten order of Capt Williamson had been obeyed when off the coart of Twans, the ship would not have been in the dangerous situation she has been described to have been. Here the Court rose and adjourned.

A Sign .- Since the passage of the Tariff Act our friend Vanderheyden of Liberty-street, has received a heavy order for shoes, to be furnished for a manufacturing establishment in Troy, which has recently recommenced operations, after lying idle some months, fearing to do any thing while no adequate protection from foreign competition was TUtica Gaz. afforded to their labor.

IF The Jury in the case of James Fennimore Cooper vs. Thurlow Weed for libel, tried last week at Cooperstown, Otsego county, returned a verdict of \$200 against Mr. Weed. states that this verdict was occasioned by the presiding Judge ruling out all the testimony for the defendant. Mr. Weed will carry the cause to a higher tribunal and obtain a new trial.

NEWARK COLLEGE, (Del.)-The annual commencement of this institution will be celebrated on Wednesday, the 28th of September. The literary societies will be addressed by the Rev. D. L. Carrell, D. D., of Philadelphia.

FLAGS FOR OHIO .- A committee of Whigs from Cincinnati is now in this City for the purpose of procuring appropriate flags to be displayed at the great Clay meeting at Chillicothe, Ohio. Such as have been obtained are very beautiful. Here is another of the many indications of the spirit with which the Whigs are preparing for the ensuing campaign. It is probable that this gathering at Chillicothe will be a Banner Meeting, in more senses than one; that it will be one of those quickening demonstrations of public feeling that revive the enthusiasm and sustain the firmness of [Phila, North Amer. the Whies.

THE FRENCH COLONIES. -The Courier des Etats Unis gives an almost frightful account of the French Colonies. At Martinique, St. Pierre. Gaudaloupe, Pointe-a-Petre, the distresses are the greatest, and petitions are put forth to the proper authorities for a change of laws, with a view of obtaining a better state of things. The French paper here urges with great feeling the necessity, for self-protection, of an alliance between the French Colonies, the Southern United States and the Spanish Islands. The argument of the Coxrier is more reasonable than practicable. However, we are to hear more of the subject: the Editors promise to demonstrate the destruction of the Spanish Islands and a portion of the United States, should the French Colonies be destroyed from the present disasters.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS .- Yesterday was the busiest day Troy has seen for the last nine months, Our streets were an aspect of activity to which they have long been strangers, and our docks exhibited an appearance of business which was highly gratifying. The amount of flour, wheat, iron and other commodities, now coming down from the interior through the canals, is very great, and must cause the return by the same channels of a large amount of merchandise. The Whig tarif has totally changed the aspect of commercial affairs, and every bosom beats with confidence and hope. May it be long before a measure so beneficial shall be abrogated by the arts of demagogues, aided by the votes of those who in sustaining them, prove incontestably that they "do not know when they are well off." [Troy Whig.

THE TOBACCO CROP.-The reports from the country, generally, represent the tobacco crop as inferior. The season has not been propitious, and the late severe storm whipped and broke it to pieces very much. Besides, about the middle of August the weather was very cool, and the sections ear the mountians were visited with frost, that did Richmond Compiler. no little damage.

THE DICKESS LETTER .- Mr. Clarke, of the Knickerbocker, received on Sunday by the Great Western, a letter from Mr. Charles Dickens, (Bez) in which the letter abusive of the Americans, purporting to have been published in the Morning Chronicle, is pronounced to be a forgery. Mr. Dickens wrote no such letter, or any letter relating to this country in any British journal, save the circular on the copyright.

"THE HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO. with the Life of the Conqueror, Hernando Cortes and a Preliminary View of Ancient Mexican Civlization "-in thr e volumes octavo-by WM. H. PRESCOTT, author of the History of Ferdinand and Isabella.-This is the title of a new work noon which the successful historian of Ferdinand and Isabella is now engaged. It is promised early is the next year. MATHEMATICAL QUERY .- We have a question

for the Loco-Focos to answer. If with 104 Loco-Foco Members of Congress voting upon a Tarif Bill there is a majority of 66 against it, how loss would the people have to wait for the passage of a Tariff Bill if every Member of Congress was a RELIGIOUS REVIVAL .- The Baptist denomina-

ion have recently concluded a pretracted meeting at Beula Church, (Brownsville, Hinds Co. Mi,) during which 52 persons were baptized, two restored, and six prepared for baptism. HARD TO BEAT .- Two young men, by the names

of Witsel and Chadderdon, in this city, laid sixteen hundred feet of flooring in seven hours and a half. [Albany Argus. Beat it if you can. ANIMAL MAGNETISM. -- Mons. De Bonneville, it

is said, is performing wonders in Detroit-curing rheumatism, &c. by means of Animal Magnetism. T Horace Pague, the young man arrested in this city a few weeks since, on the charge of forging sundry State warrants of the State of Missis-

sippi, has been taken back for trial. He left sa Thursday, under the charge of an officer having & requisition from Gov. McNutt. Temperance, it is said, is working wonderful reform in New-Orleans. The Editor of the Picayune states that mania-a-potu usually carries

off many victims among the resident population, during the summer, but this season not one case has come within his knowledge. OP Dr. Lardner is preparing a series of illerrations of the French Revolution, which will be exhibited in lectures and tableaux vivants, at the

Chesnut Street Theatre Philadelphia. Mr. LEGRAND, who was stabbed at Annapo

is last Thursday, is recovering from his wounds.

At a meeting of the Savannah Board of Al dermen on the 12th instant, Dr. R. D. Arnold was unanimously elected Mayor of that city. SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.-This medicine has already per

formed some almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affection diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, paint enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic themselves some three paints. matism, sore throat, and chronic constitutional disc The testimony of those who have been cured by its 500.

with their residences, has been published from day to day, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming to imony could be brought forward, proving most condi-ively its inestimable value, as an active curative medicise in the above diseases.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the re-

uable medicinal principles of Sarsaparilla on which its so tivity depends, compounded with other remedial agent selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strengthof which is extracted on an entirety new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great cost many years of labor and much expense. end desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the his to y of medicine.

The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair

and expected to be swiftly harried to a premature grave, and all who are interested, are invited to make usal of this valvable medicine, or to call on those who have come for ward and horne public testimony of its priceless value to them-and satisfy themselves individually of its power is arresting and curing disease of what it has performed for The complexion is also greatly improved by the use of

Prepared and solid wholesale and retail, and for expettion, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggets and Chamist, Granite Building, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-1, N. Solid, also, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 79 and 18 Fulton-street, and D. Sands & Co., 77 East Broadway

orner of Market-street.
Price, \$1 per bottle. Six bottles for \$5.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA .- CAUTION .- Persons who with to obtain the true article will be careful to call for Bristof Sarsaparilla, and see that the written aignature of C. C. Bristof is across the cork of the bottle. The reputation this medicine is established from the num-rous wondership in the stablished from the num-rous wondership is the performed and is daily performing, all of which are substantiated, and the documents can be seen by calling at the store of WM. BURGER, No. 50 Courtlandistress or at Milhault 129 Boards. are substantiated, and the documents can be seen by came at the store of WM. BURGER, No. 50 Courtlandt-street or at Milhau's, 123 Broadway. Horace Greeley, Esq. Est tor of this paper, will be pleased to satisfy any one who may call on him of the happy effect this medicine produced in a family of his acquaintance.

Sold at wholesale and retail by WM. BURGER, No. 3 Courtlandt-street, and at Milhau's Pinaruacy, 123 Broad-courtlandt-street, and at Milhau's Pinaruacy, 123 Broad-courtlandt-street, and at Milhau's Pinaruacy, 125 Broad-

way; also by reputable Druggists and Agents throughout the country. IT IN THE CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES, It is the

Miasma of the present season of the year that lays the foundation of jaundice, liver complaints, 22123 and other billous affections. Residents of the South and west, and country Carlet nity generally are reminded that Oscoom's India Cookersooms to be found at P. Bowne & Co's, 33 J hn st. pores invariably successful as a presentire of those dis ases, as we as an unfailing remedy for their effectual cure. The most deserving and prosperoas place of annument in New-York is the American Museum. See advertisement. A splendid day performance this afternoon, and in addition to all advertised the celebrated Master Diamond

The New-York Museum had a large company last night. The novelly of the evening was a brilliant star lighted with gas, that formed the most spiendid affair we have seen for some time. Harrington, Rosaile, Koeast, Bennie, Madelle. Emelie, with Fantociol, are powerful sttractions, all to be seen for one shilling. There will be a